Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

Price, Three Cents per Cepy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier. and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollas sper Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.

Management of our Insane Asylums. For the past ten days the public have been directing their attention to the subject of the management of the Insane Asylum kept by Dr. Kirkbride. The conduct of the managers of that institution, the steps necessary to procure an admission for any one as a patient, and more particularly the steps necessary to get any one out who has been admitted, were all laid bare in the testimony given in the case of the Commonwealth excelations Adelaide Haskell vs. Ebenezer Haskell. The agitation of this question of insane asylums is no new thing. It occurs periodically. At every fresh instance of oppression, fraud, and wrong the popul r indignation breaks out, but, for some reason, it has never yet led to any practical reformation of the evils. We would look at the question calmly, and without the least prejudice, and see what is the natural conclusion which the facts of the present case and its numerous predecessors warrant. Mr. Haskell, to be brief, was three times placed in the Asylum-once on the certificate of a dentist, once on the certificate of a relation of a man whom he was suing, and the last time on the certificate of a doctor who saw him for only five minutes, and then took the word of his sons as to his insanity. All of these parties were interested in his incarceration. All of them would be benefited by his being declared insane, as he was a man of property, and they were his sons and the guardians of his estate. Numerous previous cases like the present one have been made public ere now, so that we are warranted in believing that any one, you, our reader, and your friend, or any citizen, could be treated in the like manner. The verdict of the jury establishes the fact that Mr. Haskell has never been insane, and that all the steps in his case were outrageous innovations on the liberty and rights of the citizen.

From this it is natural that a great deal of public indignation is aroused against the Asylum, and in this indignation comes a general denunciation of all asylums from some of our contemporaries. An insane asylum per se is not only not a wrong, but a great public good It is necessary, and quite as useful as an almshouse or a hospital. The fault lies not in the existence of the institution, but in the intensely corrupt and fearfully illegal manuer in which it is managed. It is not the plan of the cause of all the wrong done. We heartily recognize the importance, the value of such an institution as Dr. Kirkbride's, provided it be not made a cloak for fraud and a prison for the innocent. As it at present is conducted, it sets all law and right at defiance. The custom-for in Pennsylvania it is nothing more than a custom-which allows two or even one unfledged and unknown doctor to commit to a close cell a citizen, and thus places in the hands of the corrupt or inexperienced and irresponsible a power which is denied to any less than twelve sworn men, is a great public wrong, and one which the Legislature should certainly proceed to remedy. Through it interested parties can spirit away and secretly dispose of any one whose property they desire, and can commit the greatest wrong with impunity. For, as in the present case, there is no punishment for the guilty even when the alleged insane man is declared sane.

This custom should be overturned by a statute. Now, how shall the evil be adaquately remedied and at the same time the insane be kept from running at large, to their own and others' damage? The plan is simple. Before any one shall be admitted to the asylum let the judgment of a court of record be had which declares him insane. This can be easily done-Let an application be made for the appointment of a commissioner of lunacy to take charge of his or her estate, and on this issue all the facts can come before a jury, or, if needs be, before a judge, to avoid too great publicity to a family sorrow, and the alleged lunatic be confronted with the witnesses against him. Let a record be kept of all these cases, with the amount of the estate, with the name of the trustee and all needed partieulars; and let the man or woman, if adjudge i insane, come out under the rule of court, the same as he or she goes into the asylum. Now, what would be the result of this? We would hear no more of relations looking up relations for the sake of their property. A jury could soon weigh the worth of interested evidence and refuse the commission asked for. No wrong would be done to any one by the reform, and it would place a lunatic on the same ground as any other citizen; for be he orszy or not, he has still his rights, and with his affliction does not come proscription. He is entitled to a trial by his peers, the same as any of us, and he is the more so because he has a right to be presumed saue until the contrary be shown. To see that the salutary law is not evaded, let the court appoint a Board of Visitors, who shall be admitted to the asylum at all hours and all times, not on the first Tuesday or third Thursday of every month, when all can be arranged for their inspection, but at all times, and then they may be able to know how the lastitution is in reality conducted.

In regard to the locks, bars, and mean forniture, we do not see so much grounds for indignation. It a man is sane and is put in the asylam, then, though he were provided for

| like a prince, a wrong would be done which is | just as great as though he had no furniture at all. If he is same he should not be there. If he is insane, then the precaution of locks and bars is necessary, and as to the furniture, it does not matter to him whether it be velvet or wood. It is clear that the day for a reformation in the system has come, and we hold that the one we propose is both just and practical, and should be adopted during the session of the Legislature which meets in January.

The Winter Campaign Against the Indians,

THE chaptes of the success of the projected winter campaign against the Iudiaus are greatly increased by the fact that the scene of hostilities has been transferred to a comparatively couthern latitude, and it will be practicable to wage war scuth of the Arkansas at seasons when it would be madness to attempt to assume the offensive at any point north of the Platte. The Powder river road having been abandoned, and a treaty of peace concluded with the most aggressive bands of Sioux, the contest is narrowed down to a fight with the tribes whose hunting grounds are located south of the Platte. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, whose old home was between the Platte and the Arkansas, committed the outrages which General Sheridan is endeavoring to punish and avenge. Their numbers are so nsignificant that they could make but a feeble stand against a determined attack, if they were not aided by the Kiowas and Camanches, whose usual resorts are south of the Arkansas

A considerable portion of the Camanches live near the northern frontiers of Texas, and it is scarcely probable that the southern bands of that tribe will engage in the present war; so that we presume the conflict will be narrowed down to a fight between a few regiments of regular troops, reinforced by fifteen hundred Kansas volunteers, on the one hand, and the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and northern bands of Camanches and Kiowas, on the other. The latter would be but contemptible foes if they had not been supplied with arms and ammunition by the Peace Commissioners. traders, and Indian agents. The Government has again been victimized by the folly or cupidity displayed by its appointees in arming dangerous enemies. While the fancy of the Indian may be tickled with trinkets. and while he may deem blankets desirable, he clamors most loudly for war paint, fire-arms, and fire-water. He is ready to make any professions of friendship, or to exchange any superfluous commodity, for rifles and revolvers; and the hostile tribes have so well improved their various opportunities to humbug commissioners and to corrupt agents and traders, that they are as well armed as the United States troops, and generally more skilful in the use of their weapons. For practical purposes they are also better mounted, for their war ponies are familiarized with forced marches and hard fare on the the asylum, it is the plau of control, that is | plains. An ordinary cavalry regiment, composed of soldiers and steeds accustomed to the enjoyment of regular rations, and always mindful of the necessity of maintaining a close connection with the base of supplies, cuts a sorry figure when it attempts to pursue the wild rovers who are equally at home in any portion of a trackless waste, and who can scatter to the four winds or unite in a compact body with as much facility as a pack of wolves. Many fruitless summer campaigns having given but new illustrations of these difficulties, the experiment of a winter expedition against their villages is now about to be tried under auspi. cious circumstances. As their dwellings consist wholly of movable tents, which can be transported from place to place with as much ease as the ordinary camp equipage, they have no fixed habitations, but they cannot be perpetually on the march in an inclement season, and they are compelled to go, in some sort of Indian fashion, into winter quarters. The success of Sheridan will largely depend upon the unsolved problem whether the Indian women and children will be obliged to remain stationary, and thus become liable to attack at any time when the white troops can assume the aggressive. He can hardly fail, how ever, to compel the Indians who been most troublesome, the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, to retreat south of the Arkansas, and, once there, he will probably be able to compel them to remain in that comparatively southern latitude This is, after all, the real purpose of the campaign, and if it is accomplished the present war will render useful service to the nation. If the Union Pacific and Smoky Hill Railroads are relieved from the proximity of their most dangerous and determined antagonists, an

object of primary importance will be obtained. It has recently been proven by the highest authority that the Indians who are being assailed wantonly committed terrible outrages, and that they have been guilty of flagrant breaches of their treaty stipulations. They have no just claim to the pity of Eastern philanthropists, and their only possible chance of future safety is based on their speedy submission to the demands of the Government for their removal southward and location on reservations, which they are foolishly and defiantly treating with contempt.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Beaumont Collection of Paintings, The taste and judgment of an experienced connoissicur are shown in the uniform excellence of the pictures now on exhibition in the eastern galleries of the Academy of Fine Arts There are a few works which do not command our admiration, as, for instance, the "Evening on the Thames," by Boddington, of London with its cobwebby trees and thin, scratchy style of painting; but the great majority are of a high order of merit, and they are just the kind of pictures that will ornament the walls of a par lor and be a constant source of pleasure to the possessor. It would be a thankless task for us to undertake to notice the entire collection in detail; and in ealting attention to some of the

principal works we hope that our readers will take advantage of the short remaining time before they are removed, and enjoy a saunter through the galleries to see for themselves.

There is always a suspicion attached to professed old matters, unless they have the most unimpeachable testimony to their genuineness. The "Ecce Home," No. 108, is supposed to be the work of Guido Reni, but of this fact there is no positive assurance. Mr. Beaumont purchased it from Professor Ruddiman, of Ba. varia, in 1848, it having been originally selected by the Professor from the collection of Eugene Beauharnois, at the sale which took place in 1815. These facts are all that are known about the picture, but whether it be by Guldo or not. its merits as a work of art are indisputable. The frame which surrounds it is a fine wood carving of the sixteenth century, representing the emblems of the crucifixion. "The Market in Grand Cairo," No. 51, by W. Gentz, of Berlin, Is a vivid representation of an interesting scane of Oriental life. The arrist has shown marvellous skill in the management of the multitude of flau es, many of which have all the individuality of careful studies from life. Of a different character is the 'Carnival Time at Venice," No. 151, by Carl Becker, of Berlin, a rich piece of color, solidly painted, and one of the most striking works in the exhibition, "The City and Port of Amsterdam," No. 152, by E. P. Van Bommel, gives us a view of the gro. tesque buildings, the long wharves, crowded with people, and the sluggish waters of the old Dutch city. "Preparing for the Masquerade,", No. 103, by Moritz Calisch, is a rather violent contrast of moonlight and candle light. It is boldly painted, and on many accounts we prefer it to the more elaborately finished "Good Night," No. 101, of J. Rosiersce, of Dort. This is also a candle-light effect, representing a young tady at the window about to drop a bill-t doux to her lover below. A lovely view of "Constantinopie at I'wi ight," No. 102, by A. Rosier, of Paris, is one of he gems of the collection, and a fitting com. panion piece to the fine marine of Andreas Aschenbach, of Dusseldorf, "The Coast of Schveningen," No. 108 These two paintings are worthy of the highest commendation we can bestow. Laurent de Buel, of Brussels, has three meritorious pictures, "Shepherdess with Flock." No. 134; "Sheep and Goats," No 160; and "Shepherd with Flock. Early Morning." The atmospheric effect in this last named work is finely endered. "The New Neighbor's First Visit," No. 109, by Otto Erdman, of Dusseldorf, reprean elde ly lady and gentleents man receiving the new neighbor with politeness, but a little amused at his bashfulness, caused undoubtedly by the hand, some daughter who stands beside her mother's chair, and who appears to look upon the young gentleman in the light of a possible suitor, whose bashfulness could be overcome by good management. His picture is very finely finished, and the different actors in the little scene are admirably characterized. No. 110, a young lady reclining in a cushioned chair, and lazily turning over a book of prints, by Gustave de Jonghe, of Paris, is entitled "Leisure Hours." The skirt of the dress in this picture is a very careful and elaborate piece of paint. ing. A smaller work by the same artist, "Ine Pet Spaniel," No. 166, is also finely executed. "The Coast of Normandy," No. 130, by C. Heguet, of Berlio, is an admirable picture, by an artist of acknowledged reputation. An interest apart from its merits as a work of art attaches to "On the Fence," No. 127, by the late W. S. Mount, N. A. This is a clever little picture by an American artist, who did not leave too many works to carry his name to posterity.

There are a large number of charming little cabinet pictures in the collection, the merits of which we would be pleased to discuss more at length. Oar space, however, will not permit us to mention more than a few that particularly took our fancy, as follows:-"The Morning Rapast," No. 12, by I. Devaux, of Paris; "Ine Cottage Fireside," by V. Benoit, of Paris; "Tue Miner," No. 38, by E. Accard, of Paris; "An Arabian Fruit Seller," No 44, by L. Devedeux. of Paris; "Going to Service," No. 46, by P. Van Wyngaerdt of the Hague; "Luncheon Time," No. 47, by Paul Seignac, of Paris; "A Rich Interior," No. 67, by Carl Hoff, of Dusseldorf, "The New Doll," No. 47, by M. Arnoux, of Paris; "Garden Scene, Period of Louis XV," No. 89, by P. Faure, of Paris; "The Chateau Garden," No. 117, by A. Serrure, of Brussels, "Contemplation," No. 122, by Leon Escoscura, of Paris; "A Winter Scene," No. 125, by Count A. De Bylandt, of the Hague. The sky in this picture is very tender in color. "Pleasant News," No. 129, by Theodore de Heuvel, of Brussels; "Reverie," No. 140, by by H. Baron, of Paris: "An Interior in Normandy," No. 141, by A. Guillemin, of Paris; 'Winter in the Forest,' by Kinyvas of Amsterdam.

The pictures in the northeast gallery will be sold on Tuesday evening by Mr. B. Scott, Jr., at his art gallery, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts. Those in the southeast gailery will be sold on Wednesday evening. In order that legitlmate purchasers may not be incommoded by merely curious spectators, tickets of admission will be required on the evenings of the sale. These may be procured, with catalogues at the Academy of Fine Arts, or of Mr. Scott, at his gallery, free of charge.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Sir John Young, the New Governor-General. The new Governor-General of Canada, the

Right Honorable Sir John Young, has reached Otlaws, the capital of the Dominion, and to-morrow will be duly installed in office. The new Governor-General comes of an old Scotch family, having its origin with John Young, a "burgess of E linburgh," in the year last. He is the eidest son and neir of the late Sir William Young, of Balleborough Castle, in the county of Cavan, Ireland. His father was a prominent member of the East India Company in days past. Retiring with a fortune, Sir William Afford. in days past. Retiring with a fortune, Sir William offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Cavan in Parliament, but was defeated, his political opinions not agreelog exactly with those of the Earl of Farniam, who tossessed, through his numerous tenantry, the chief interest at the elections in that distinct a little of the was bore on the Sist of August. trict. Sir John was born on the Sist of August 1807, and married April 8, 1835, Adelaide Aunabeila, daughter of the late Marchioness of Heaofort, by her first husband, Elward Tuto Daiton. His family is thus intimately connected with the Countess of Cavan, Meath and West

meath, in Ireland A few years after the defeat of his father as a Parliamentary candidate, Mr. Young, still a young man, presented himself as a candidate young man, presented himself as a candidate to the voters of Cavan and was returned to represent them in the House of Commons in conjunction with Mr. Henry Maxwell, who succeeded to the Farnham peerage. Mr. Youngmow Sir John Young, after the decease of his father—soon obtained the notice of Parliament both by his diligent attention to his duties and his sound practical knowledge on all matters relating to Ireland. The late Sir Robert Peel at once noticed his availability for public life, and with Mr. Young's consent, ranked him with his party of moderate conservatives, auxious to do justice to Ireland without a repeal of the legislative union. Under Peel's Premiership Sir John Young held the office of Joint Secretary of the Treasury of England, in which he distinguished

the Colonial Order of Saints Michael and George. The important colony of New South Wales, in Australia, was the next and more difficult field of his labors. There he showed himself, by his accomplishments and public spirit, a worthy successor of Brisbene and fir Thomas Maitland. The position of an Australian Governor, important as it undoubtedly is, is in many respects not an agreeable one, and it has been less so. Placed at the antipodes, unable to advise with the Colonial office in less than four months, he is at once responsible to the Colonial Secretary, and obliged to decide between the Legislative Council and the lower enamber, the Legislative cil and the lower chamber, the Legislative A'sembly—bodies generally imbued with crude notions of dignity and constitutional law bor-rowed from the maternal country, though by rowed from the maternal country, though by no membs improved in the appropriation. While in the neighboring colony of Victoria a "deadlock" between the two branches of the Legislature has exhausted the patience and fried the ability of two Governors—Sir Charles Darling and Mr. Manners Sulton—as well as of successive Colonial Scoretaries, from Mr. Cardwell to Lord Buckly gham and Chandos, Sir John Young kept, the machinery of his government in excepted. cellent running order. During his occupancy of the Government House at Sydney, a few winters ago, the Roman Catholic Cathedral was destroyed by fire on June 29. As an instance of his liberality, it may be mentioned that although a North of Ireland Episcopalian, he immediately relegizabled his sympathies to the venerable Archbishop form Bade Polding, then absent at Buthurst. He did not confine his sympathy to this, but at a public meeting held some time afterwards made a warm speech, calling on all classes to restore a building to which every Australian feit pride, and sup-ported bis appear by a handsome subscription. A little over a year ago Sir John returned to England, and about the middle of September last he was appointed by Prime Minister Distall to the Governor G neralship of the Dominlon of Canada, as the successor of Lord

-Monnt, the artist, is the fourth academician deceased within a few months.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Res EVANGELIZATION OF SPAIN -The triends of the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, and American and Foreign Christ'an Union, will hold a third union meeting TUES-DAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at half-past 7, in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY (Rev. Dr. Newton's). FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, to further evangelical efforts in Spain. CHARLES GIBRONS Eso., will preside

Addresses will be delivered by Re", H. D. GANSE, of New York. Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, Rev. J WHEATOASMITH D.D., Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D.D. and Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D D. 1128stn2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT .- JUSTICE to my many irlends and patrons in Philadel i not any longer connected with the Colton Den resociation of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make a xtracting tests without pain, by nitrous oxi te gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlement in the denta; proteasion send their cases of extracting many to be.

br. J. D. White,
Dr. J. D. White,
Dr. Parket Indicate,
Dr. Barnes S. Gilliams,
Dr. H. Winterbotton, Dr. Louis Jack. Lr. H. F. Relustein,

PANY.

Dr. Daniel Neale, Dr. Mahlon Kirke, Drs. C. E. & E. E. Hop-kins, Dr. Edw. Townseod, and many others Respectfully.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street. 11 9 mwfist 38 THE

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Administer it in the most approved manner. Do nothing but

EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that without pain, So 11,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET, 11 9 mwfist

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WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN
Tablet or solidified Glycerin tends to preserve
the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent
dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the
mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the
breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For
sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624
CHESNUT Street. 24 PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-Comment.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2, 1868. NOTICE TO STOCK HOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868,

hiank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. TE IRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M . from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 THOMAS T. FIRTH. 11 3 30t Treasurer.

L E C T U R REV. WILLIAM B. CULLISS. (ubject-"OUR YOUNG MEN"). CONCERT HALL

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT. December 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 55 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. To be had at Gould's music store, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE CUMPAN1, Office No. 112 S.
FOURTH Street.—Agents well qualified to solicit
for Lafe Insurances will be employed on very raverable terms.

11 25 6.*

NOTICE. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the DALZELL PE-TROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company. No. 218 WALNUT Street, on TURS-DAY, December 8, at 12 o'clock M.

EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18 1868.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS spiendid Hair Dye is the east in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; narmiess, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculpus tints; remedies the fill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or to own, boid by all Drozgists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 18 BOSD bireet, New York. THE CELEBRATEO PULLMAN PALACE SLEAPING UARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being ronomiced superior to those made from the best carled hair.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES FOR BREAKFAST.

Hark! Hark! Hark!
'Tis the sound of the breakfast belt,
'The tins is we love so well!
Frit tells of the cakes
Which Birdy bakes
Of e egant buckwhear flour;

And we harry to est ch a luscious treat.

Such a luscious treat.
Fit for a king to devour.
The griddle she's greasin',
The cakes are in serson,
The savery odors bewitching:
They're crisp and they're brown,
And we swallow them down.
As fast as they come from the kitchen.
Oh! happy are we
As soon as we see
The smaking hot buck wheat cakes
Right ho: from the fire,
And we truly desire
To eat them as fast as she bakes.

To eat them as fast as she bakes. Truly, the cakes constitute an appetizing dish. But what would a man do with a barrel of buckwheat cakes, if he had no cistbes? Better have clothes and no cakes, than cakes and no cothes.

But, mind you, heloved fellow-citizen, one of the advantages of dealing at Rockhill & Wilson's is that they sell clothes so cheap that, on every suit you buy, you can save mone, enough to keep your lamily in buck wheat cakes for a month. Try our clothes! the cheapest! the best! the most

No more till next time. From your friends and fellow-citizeus,

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BLACK TRISH POPLINS. BLACK FRENCH POPLINS BLACK SILK FACE POPLINS. BILK EPANGLINE BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS.

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BLACK SILKS. COLORED + ILK4, BILK VELVETS. BILK PLUSHES. SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, HEAVY VELOURS BLACK ASTRACHANS,

VELVET CLOTES. BEAVER CLOTHS. VELVETEENS ETC. For sale at the lowest prices. 11 30 m w2.4p

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Rich Embroidered Table and Piano Covers,

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CLOAKS-CLOAKS.-What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at HENRY IVENS.

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AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

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NOTICE.

I have this day made a reduction of TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT, in the prices of my Fine Custom-made Boots and Shoes for gentlemen's wear. The latest styles always on hand in different measures, so that a ready fit may be obtained.

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C H I C K E R 1 N G Grand, Square and Upright FIANOS. No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM A. STOKES HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF LAW IN

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CODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Randles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZOPS, and the celebrated LECCOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

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GEORGE F. ZEHNDER. 11 20 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS. MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT,

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